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M. P. RHAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Household.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1872. NO. 59.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Latest Features of the Calamity.

BOSTON, November 14.—The relief committee passed resolutions this morning, thanking the people of the country for expressions of sympathy and accepting offers of pecuniary aid.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following are the casualties by the fire so far as known:

Killed—Lewis C. Thompson, Louis Porter Abbot, Frank Olmstead, William Forry, Daniel Cochrane, and five others, names unknown.

Wounded—Thomas Maloney, Colonel Freeman, William J. Woodard, G. W. Gardner, Francis Crosby, Charles Paine, Thomas Waldron, John Richardson, Peter Dignam, Albert C. Abbott.

Missing—Lovell Burr, George Smith, Walter F. Twombly, John O. Dillon.

Albert C. Abbott, believed to be fatally injured, was to have been married on Thanksgiving day. His brother Lewis, killed, leaves a wife and three children. Their mother, it is thought, will not survive the shock caused by the news of the fate of her sons.

CHICAGO'S GRATITUDE.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The fact that $100,000 has already been raised in Chicago for the relief of our sufferers by fire is so marvelous that gratitude is in danger of being confused by the extraordinary associations it suggests. Never was there such a case of bread being thrown upon the waters and returning after not many days. Only a little over a year ago, in a crisis of general solicitude which none of us can ever forget, we hurried our contributions to Chicago. We hoped they would help to keep her people alive until they should get fairly started in the long weary work of rebuilding their city, and now out of their abundance they are expending a glorious sum, in charge of a glorious committee, for the relief of Boston. That they can do such a thing at this time is as encouraging to all our business sufferers as the fact that they have heart to do it is grateful and refreshing to us all."

SHORTAGE OF BURNED BUILDINGS.

A large part of the military guard over the ruins was withdrawn to-night. The experiment of blowing up the walls of W. H. Gleason's granite building in the square formed by the junction of Summer and High streets, proved perfectly successful to-day. The first charge of five pounds was effective in blowing out the northerly wall only, but the second charge of twelve pounds, one pound to a cartridge, lifted the massive walls from the foundation and they dropped perpendicularly into the cellar and upon the sidewalk, scarcely a stone diverging from a direct downward course so far as to fall into the street.

A DESIRABLE SAFE.

The safe of Westcott & Co., on High street, was recovered to-day, and its contents of $150,000 found uninjured after working hours, and exposure to intense heat. The locality had been guarded by a detachment of dragoons.

SUSPENDED FIRM RE-OPENED.

F. A. Hawley & Co., bankers, whose temporary suspension was announced, resumed business to-day.

THE NEW-PAPERS BURNED OUT.

One daily, fifteen weekly and eleven monthly papers were burned out of their quarters by the fire, while almost every publishing establishment in the city suffered more or less.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO BE AFFORDED.

The resolution adopted by the relief committee to accept contributions from other cities in aid of sufferers will afford immediate relief to many poor families who lost their all, and to thousands of persons thrown out of employment. The noble generosity exhibited all over the country is calling forth thanksgiving from thousands of greatful hearts.

WILL PAY ALL LOSSES.

BANGOR, ME., November 14.—The stockholders of the Eastern Insurance Company to-day subscribed a sufficient amount to pay all the losses by the Boston fire, and enable the company to continue business.

LOSSES OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—The agent of the Cincinnati branch of the Ætna Insurance Company has received the following dispatch from L. J. Hendee, dated Hartford, November 14: "Boston losses will not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars. This can be relied on."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1872.

DECISION IN THE TWEED SUITS.

The general term to-day rendered a verdict in the Tweed suits, dissenting from the opinion of the general term at Albany, and sustaining the decision of Judge Barrett, that the county has a right to sue for money misapplied from the county treasury.

ROLLS PROS. TO BE ENTERED.

It is stated that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered on Monday in Mayor Hall's case.

MANSARD ROOFS.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen to-day tabled the resolution of the Board of Aldermen forbidding the erection of Mansard roofs, unless of fire-proof material.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Henry Woltman, Tammany candidate for Coroner in the late election, will contest the election of Adolph Kessler, on the ground that the latter is not a citizen of the United States, having sworn allegiance to the Fatherland in 1865.

PRIZE FIGHT BY LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Advices from London state that Tom Kenney has accepted the challenge of Billy Edwards, who is now in England, to fight any light weight in Great Britain. Both men go into training immediately.

TAMMANY HARMONIZING.

It is rumored that the Tammany and Apollo Hall organizations are about to form a coalition.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Aid for a Branch Road from Kansas City to Lawrence.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 14.—Kaw township, of this county, voted a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars yesterday to a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad from this city to Lawrence, Kansas. The road is to be built on the south side of the Kaw river to Lawrence, where it will unite with the road now being built from Topeka to that city. It is expected, when completed, to become the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, making this city its eastern terminus.

Heavy Award of Damages Against the Union Pacific for Unjust Discrimination.

DENVER, COL., November 14.—In the District Court here to-day a decision was rendered in the cases of the Kansas Pacific against the Union Pacific for a million dollars damage, to prevent the Union Pacific from discriminating against the Kansas Pacific. The pleading of the Union Pacific in the first case, that the District Court had no jurisdiction without their voluntary appearance, was overruled by Judge Wells, but their pleading of impropriety of summons in the second case was sustained, and the case dismissed.

Annual Meeting of the General Agents of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

The first annual meeting of the general agents of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company was held yesterday at the Union Depot Hotel. The object of these meetings is to consider the results of their past efforts, and discuss plans for the future.

Mr. Reverly M. Keim, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, reports the consumer located on their line within the last year well satisfied and in good condition, and pleasure travel to the famous resorts of the Rocky Mountains greatly increasing. Reports indicate an increased desire to emigrate to Colorado, something similar to that for Kansas a few years ago; also, a persistent effort on the part of emigrants to locate West in the same latitude of their original homes, it being difficult to get them to extremes on either side of that line.

The gentlemen in the passenger department seem to pretty thoroughly understand their business, and into which Mr. Keim seems to infuse order and system. The country is divided into the following districts:

General Eastern agency, all the territory east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo and south to Baltimore, P. J. Dickinson, agent, 261 Broadway, New York city.

General Western agency, all north of the Ohio river, all west of and including Pittsburgh, Buffalo and the Canadas to the Missouri river, D. H. Elliott, agent, 105 Dearborn street, Chicago.

General Southern agency, all south of the Ohio river and south of and including Baltimore, P. P. Young, agent, No. 4 Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

European agency, W. B. McDonald, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, November 14, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle States, clearing, clear and cold weather, with northwesterly winds, will prevail, and extend by to-morrow to New England. From the Ohio river southward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clearing and clear weather, with frosts and northwesterly winds, extending to Texas. In the Northwest, and thence to the Ohio valley and Michigan, northerly to westerly winds, occasional snow and rain, cloudy but clearing weather. Warning signals remain at Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

Indiana Legislature—Governor's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—Governor Baker delivered his message to the Legislature in joint convention this afternoon. He recommends that provision be made at this session of the Legislature for calling a convention to revise the constitution of the State, and the building of two additional hospitals for the insane and the enlarging of the present institute for the education of the blind; also, to provide for the completion of the House of Refuge and other public buildings of the State.

Insurgents Active in Cuba.

HAVANA, November 14.—The insurgents attacked San Ramon plantation, near Manzanedo, burning the place and carrying off about forty persons employed there. Troops are in pursuit. The insurgents also attacked La Caunita, sacked three stores and made off with the booty. The troops attacked and defeated the insurgents on the following day. Gov. Obregon says the insurgents intended a raid on the plains of Guantanamo, but owing to their defeat it is now impossible.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James Hadley, Greek professor in Yale College, died yesterday.

General Robert Patterson is ill with pneumonia at his residence, in Philadelphia. He was slightly better yesterday.

It is probable that Brigadier General Cooke, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, will soon be retired. He is over sixty-two years of age, and has been in the service forty-five years.

The specie shipments from New York yesterday amounted to $1,410,000.

Rev. Col. Atherton, H. Stevens, Jr., died in East Cambridge, Mass., yesterday. He was formerly in command of the first battalion of Massachusetts cavalry and Provost Marshal of the Twenty-second army corps; also the first officer who entered Richmond, Va., and received its surrender from Mayor Mayo.

In a case at Lowell, Mass., yesterday, Judge Lord decided that the provision of the law authorizing cities and towns to approve of the sale of ale and beer within their limits is unconstitutional and void, and that such a vote would be no defense to a complaint for such sale.

There was ice at Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., yesterday morning.

The Republicans fired one hundred guns yesterday at Little Rock, Ark., in honor of the election of Baxter as Governor. Brooks still claims to be elected.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Dropsy Feature—The Atmospheric Theory Disputed—Result of Experiment by an Army Surgeon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 14, 1872.

Rainy weather has retarded the recovery of horses in the city, and the street cars have all stopped again. Many of the horses used before entirely recovered have been taken with a new feature of the disease, styled "Dropsy," which, as it exhibits itself here, is the swelling of the head and legs without affecting other portions of the body. None of the horses first attacked have, as yet, stopped coughing. The number of deaths to-day has been about twenty. Surgeon Woodward, of the Army Medical Museum, has been experimenting extensively with his celebrated microscopic apparatus, with a view to test the theory that epidemics are caused by microscopic organisms in the air. In a communication on the subject he expresses his total dissent from the theory, and says:

"Nevertheless I certainly regard microscopical forms which exist in the atmosphere, and their possible influence on man, as a proper matter for scientific study, and by way of contributing my mite to this difficult subject, I would state that within the last few days I have collected organic forms from a quantity of air of a stable in this city in which were a number of sick horses, and submitted them to the highest powers of the microscope without finding any which are not usually encountered when no epidemic is prevailing, and have also subjected the mucus discharge from the nostrils of several of the horses to the same examination, with like negative results."

DISEASE SPREADING AT CANTON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OH.O, November 14, 1872.

The horse disease, which first appeared in this city on the 12th inst., is spreading rapidly, and it is feared will hinder business seriously. Omnibuses have discontinued running for the present. About one hundred and seventy-five horses are down with it in this city alone.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—The shipments by rail of coke and oil to this city have been stopped on account of the epizootic. The plague is still spreading, though there have been very few deaths from it. The Louisville Mail Company has laid up one packet to await the disappearance of the disease.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 14.—The epizootic fever has spread considerably in this section during the past twenty-four hours. Owing to the hesitancy of horse owners, it is difficult to ascertain precisely to what extent this disease is affected. Parties indirectly concerned report a large number of cases in the city, and the disease as steadily on the increase.

After the Epizooty. Dropsy.

From our New York exchanges we get further particulars as to the new form taken by the epizootic influenza, after horses have been exposed to inclement weather. It is a species of dropsy, in which the horses become very much swollen about the thighs and hind legs, and move with great difficulty. There is stiffness about the whole hind quarters, and a sinking way of the back, which render every movement not only difficult but painful. The sheath and belly a so swell greatly, in some instances the swelling extending to the breast and head. The horses have a tendency to lock, but generally proceed well. The most dangerous state of the disease is when the swelling reaches the breast, in the vicinity of the heart and lungs. Then it is that horses have little chance of recovery. The food given is warm meal and shorts with cut feed. The treatment of the disease by the army surgeons is the same in almost all instances. Aconite or belladonna is administered as a sedative, carbonate of iron as a tonic, with ginger, gentian or carbonate of ammonia as a stimulant. Some have used liniments, and to a few instances "rowelling" has been tried—that is, a string is drawn through the breast producing a sore which draws the inflammation from the lungs. This method is resorted to only where the swelling has reached the breast.

A New Remedy.

The Humane Society of Chicago have been doing all in their power for the benefit of the suffering horses in that city, and have experimented with various remedies. Among these was a nasal douche, which gave good results, and which is described as follows: Procure a rubber pipe, six feet long and one half an inch in diameter; trim a piece of wood to the shape of an egg, smoothly, about two inches in diameter; bore a hole through it lengthwise; to the small end of this attach rubber pipe. Fill a pail of other wooden vessel, with a hollow plug in it near the bottom, of a size admitting the rubber pipe being stretched over it; have the pail half full of warm water, and half a pound of salt, fasten the pail securely, singly or in pairs, to the horse's head; introduce the egg-shaped piece of wood into the horse's nostrils, and allow about a pint at a time, before lowering his head, to fl w into one nostril and out of the other.

RAPID CITY TRANSIT.

Trial of a Dummy Engine on a Street Railway in New York.

The dummy engine or steam street railway cars, of which we published a description in Wednesday's COMMERCIAL, has been pretty thoroughly tested on the Bowker street line in New York city, and worked in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. It was not supposed that steam would externally and wood propel a car around the sharp curves and up the steep grades of the line, and the president of the Bleeker street company predicted that the car would leave the track three times before reaching Fulton Ferry. The *Tribune* says:

"Contrary to expectations the car turned every curve, and ascended and descended every grade without once leaving the track, and some of the curves were turned at a rapid rate of motion. At the top of the grade in Elm street—the steepest in the city—the car was brought, reversed, backed down the hill, returning without the slightest difficulty, stopping at the middle of the grade, and starting again easily. At the sharp curve in Bleeker street the car was stopped at the center of the curve, and again started and went on without difficulty. The car was also stopped on the return trip on the down grade in Cedar street, and was held first in position. The car made the trip from Tenth avenue to Fulton Ferry, including stopping the engine, twenty-five the line, ran satisfactorily. He considered that the three great requirements of a steam car were met, namely: it can turn sharp curves, ascend grades, and be managed as well as a team of horses. He thought that there was not the slightest doubt that on straight roads like those of the Third or Eighth avenue lines, the speed of from ten to fifteen miles can be desired. Mr. Conover was satisfied that it had been demonstrated by the experiment that steam could be used with success on the street railways and that it would not frighten horses.

But two men are needed to operate this car—an engineer and conductor. It is stated that it can be run a distance of fifty miles with two hundred pounds of coal.

STATE NEWS.

The Philadelphia mint has commenced melting the nickel one-cent pieces, preparatory to be converted into pieces of a larger denomination. Twenty millions of these are to be used.

The Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, which were destroyed by fire a year or two ago, will be rebuilt without delay. Work on them is rapidly going on.

The Seventy-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers will hold their annual reunion at Lancaster on Friday of this week.

Ivry Hawkins, a farmer sixty-five years of age, living about four miles west of Doylestown, hung himself with a bed-cord in his barn, last Sunday. Ill health was the cause.

The Johnstown *Mountain Echo* says: "One of the most remarkable freaks in zoology occurred on Saturday morning, in the fact of Squire Vickroy's old grey horse jumping out of the field, walking to town, a distance of three miles, going straight to his accustomed stand at the market house, and backing up to the curbstone, as naturally as if he were attached to the wagon; taking also, unsolicited, the oats which the whimsical saddle, bridle or harness to his back, we call upon those who know a t things, to explain this freak of the dog, call it by what name they may. How did the horse know it was Saturday or market day?"

One evening recently an idiotic young man, an inmate of the hospital at Youngsville, Warren county, wandered away to a creek, fell in and was drowned. The same evening another inmate of that institution, an aged man, fell on the stone steps in front of the building and broke her neck.

Mothers who think that very young children can live without air, are mistaken. A case illustrating this fact: In the neighborhood of Jacksonville, Greene county, one day last week, a man by the name of Johnson, in company with his wife, who had a young babe in her arms, paid a visit to his mother's, a short distance from where he resided. After arriving at the house, the young child was uncovered, and to the great horror of the parents they found that their child was dead. It is thought it died by being wrapped too closely in a large shawl.

David Lindsey, of Huntingdon, who was accidentally shot while out hunting last week, died from his wounds on Saturday.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: A little girl, nine years old, daughter of Mr. N. G. McDivitt, of Oneida township, succeeded last Saturday morning in capturing and killing a large red fox, near her father's residence. His foxship, it seems, had been so unfortunate as to have one of his hind legs broken, which rendered his locomotion, and afforded the young huntress an opportunity of "sending him to grass" by a load of shot with a gun. The fox was run down by a vigorous application of a club, and Reynard was finally dragged in triumph to the residence of his fair trophy of the single-handed and somewhat remarkable victory.

Miles Martin, of Beale township, Juniata county, died in his chair at the table the other evening. Nothing looking toward sudden death had been noticed prior to the occurrence. The deceased was over ninety years of age and had been a pauper on the township for many years. He attended the first camp meeting held in the county, over fifty years ago, and since that time had been partially deranged, supposed to have been caused by religious excitement.

A Snake Commits Suicide.

[From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Press.]

On Sunday morning last Jacob Swick, a hooded adder, of large size, was killed near the well on the premises of Mr. E. L. Wright, in Nyack, Rockland county. These serpents are among the most poisonous of all the reptiles, and are of the same family and almost identical with the cobra de capello of India. On the continent of America they are met with on the dry and arid plains of Texas and along the Mexican dry and arid plains of Texas and along the Mexican dry and arid plains of Texas and along the side of the Mississippi river. After having been wounded, this adder, finding that he could not escape, reared his head and with a fond look on the ground, inflated his hood enormously, and then struck his fangs into his own body three times in rapid succession, and in less than five minutes he was perfectly dead and as rigid as a stick. Miss Jennie Wright came very near treading on him, and it was exceedingly fortunate that he did not strike. The fangs were five-eighths of an inch in length, and exceedingly sharp. The length of the reptile was about three feet, by three and a half inches in circumference; color, a tawny orange with strongly marked black rings. It is said that there is no antidote for their poison, and that death ensues in from thirty to forty minutes after having been bitten.

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned to Chicago from the lumber regions in the vicinity of Manistee, Mich., reports that many deer are found dead in the woods, having died from Epizooty. No deer is shot now, and when one is found dead the skin is removed to be made into leather. The horses are all affected by the disease, which the lumbermen treat quite successfully with hemlock fumigations and specials.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Legal Business of the Treasury.

Retrocession of Alexandria Proposed.

Also Removal of Naval Academy.

The Vacant Major Generalship.

Speculation as to the Coming Man.

Montgomery Blair Accounts for Greeley's Defeat.

Result of the Election in Virginia.

$100 000 Testimonial to Gen. Meade

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1872.

Treasury Department Litigation.

The annual report of Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, completed to-day, shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four suits of all classes under the direction of his office were begun, the whole amount sued for by the government being $8,557,185. Of the whole number of suits brought five hundred and ninety-three were decided in favor of the United States, twenty-three adversely, two hundred and fifty-eight settled and dismissed, and twelve penalties were remitted, leaving nine hundred and sixty-eight still pending; of the suits pending at the commencement of the year three hundred and eighty-nine have been decided for the United States, seventy-five adversely, eight hundred and fifty-eight have been settled and dismissed and eight penalties remitted—making the whole number decided or disposed of during the year two thousand, one hundred and eighty-four. The whole amount for which judgments were obtained, exclusive of decrees *in rem*, was $942,365, and the entire collections from all sources $1,000,422. Compared with last year the amount of new business shows a reduction of about twenty-five per cent., and a steady and gratifying advance in the final disposition of litigation inherited from previous administrations.

Retrocession Movement.

Citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, have begun a decided movement looking to the retrocession to the District of Columbia of that portion of Virginia which formerly belonged to it. Many of the most prominent business men of the place are at work in the matter, and intend to urge it at the coming session of Congress. A movement has also commenced in the same city to secure the removal of the Naval Academy at Annapolis to Alexandria, and a committee of two members of the Board of Aldermen and four of the Common Council has been appointed to report at the next session of Congress.

Postal Decision.

The Postoffice Department decides that carriers are required, while on their rounds, to receive all letters and packages, not mailable matter, that may be handed to them for mailing, but are strictly forbidden to delay their deliveries by waiting for such letters.

Grant's Majority in Virginia.

Official returns from all but five counties in Virginia, give Grant 1,536 majority, which, with the votes of these counties, will be increased to 1,729. The whole vote will probably fall 40,000 short of the full registration. O'Conor received twenty-six votes in the State.

The Solicitor Generalship.

Solicitor General Bristow is expected to arrive in this city to-day, and the appointment of his successor will be immediately announced. Every indication points to Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, two years ago Republican candidate for Attorney General of the State, as the new Solicitor General, though there is considerable curiosity about how he knows why Mr. Wells, of Virginia, has just bought a $25 000 house in this city.

Montgomery Blair Accounts for Greeley's Defeat.

To-day Montgomery Blair publishes a letter on the causes and lessons of Greeley's defeat, in which he argues that it was the organized and systematic support of the money power which re-elected President Grant, and declares that the instinct of self-government is less misguidable in our race. He says that the overthrow of Democracy effected by only a minority of voters, while its opponents include three-fifths of the whole voters in the country whom time will compact, and so restore popular government.

The Vacant Major Generalship.

It is understood that President Grasskeef Gen. Sherman to make a recommendation for the vacant Major General's position. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are trying to exert an influence in favor of Burnside, though he himself has not moved in the matter. The promotion of Gen. Meigs would be according to rank, and would leave the Quartermaster's Department in charge of a Colonel, as contemplated by law. Army officers are much interested in the question, and think it quite probable that Secretary Belknap may be nonplussed. If Gen. Sherman's decision may be nonplussed. If Gen. Sherman's decision may be nonplussed. If Gen. Sherman's decision

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

Of the sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania, the confessionists carried but eleven at the election on the 5th inst., namely: Berks, Clearfield, Columbia, Elk, Fulton, Greene, Lehigh, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan and York. The other fifty-five, including a number that had always heretofore been considered Democratic strongholds, gave GRANT handsome majorities.

GOV. CURTIN voted with the Democrats to strike from the list of Republican nominees for officers of the Constitutional Convention the name of Mr. BROWN, a colored man, who was presented for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. He has voted with the Democrats on nearly every occasion, and report says he seems to be quite at home among them—more willing than welcome, it is also said.

GEORGE WILKES, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, having lost $20,000 on Mr. GREELEY, abjures politics in a general way, and President making in particular. Like many others, he doubts the fidelity of the Liberal managers of the campaign, and don't think half so highly of GREELEY as he did. He includes pretty much everybody and everything in the range of his deep disgust—a feeling which he can feel assured is reciprocated by pretty nearly everybody else.

THE New Haven *Palladium* doubts the rumor that General BUTLER aspires to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, but thinks it likely that the Pennsylvania Republican delegation will attempt to throw out Mr. BLAINE for his course in the appointment of committees. In all of which the only thing that has the shape of probability is the suggestion that our New Haven contemporary has indulged in a flight of fancy—certainly so far as Pennsylvania and Speaker BLAINE are concerned.

JAMES'S "solitary horseman" has his parallel in Chief Justice CHASE, concerning whom the assurance comes to us with remarkable regularity and frequency that "he can be seen any day walking from his country residence to the Capitol and back." If as a walker he has not, along with the Capitol and Patent office, already become to strangers an object of curiosity, he stands in danger of it. The country receives with sincere satisfaction the assurance of the Chief Justice's good health; but why is it that so much is said about his failing condition and probable early retiring from the bench?

WITHOUT referring to Phœnix specially, it may be said that Boston is rising from its ashes—that is, those who were burnt out on Saturday night and Sunday last are almost jolly about the future. A heavy sufferer writes: "Boston is full of pluck as Chicago, and has more means. The fire has attacked only her surplus. I am confident many whose stores have fallen will be established again by January or February at the latest, and in ninety days Boston will have forgotten that she had a fire. The poor have been but little touched, and the sole cry of the city, as her sole need, will soon be—labor." The total loss is down to eighty millions, and declining nearly half of which is covered by insurance. A vast sum of money will be put afloat, in less than three months the wound will have healed, and the blow will be spoken of only for the pain it caused at the moment. About the only thing in the future that need cause apprehension is the early meeting of Congress, to be followed by schemes calculated to disturb the country.

THE EQUALIZATION EXPEDIENT.

The election for members of the Board of Revision, under the equalization ordinance, will be held on the first Tuesday in December, at the time members of Councils and ward officers are chosen. In order to give the equalization ordinance a fair trial, proper men must be chosen to execute it. The whole subject of assessment, or rather the equalization of assessments, will be in the hands of the board, which is to be composed of thirty-six members—one from each ward. The property holders in each ward should understand the importance of selecting a man not only honest and reputable, but well versed in the values of real estate. Knowledge of the values of property should be an essential qualification for the office. The members should also be intelligent, and able to defend their views and opinions should they be questioned in the board. As the scheme of equalization is an experiment, the workings of which will be closely scrutinized, it is important that the friends of the measure should commit the administration of the law to competent hands. The success of the experiment may hinge upon the character of the men chosen to carry the law into effect. The voters in each ward should therefore cast about immediately for the right kind of men. As a general rule, they will find that those who are seeking the office are not the men they ought to select, while those most competent will not care to serve. If proper inquiry is made, and the matter attended to as one affecting the pecuniary interests of the tax payers, there will be no difficulty in selecting good men.

"A LITTLE ENOUGH"

American superficiality has long been proverbial in Europe, and, to some extent, even among ourselves. Charges of faults, confidently made and never successfully or triumphantly refuted, are always exaggerated and it is, therefore, no doubt true that the vice referred to is less prevalent than our distant neighbors so cheerfully take for granted. It is also true that the reproach, whether repelled as wholly unjust or hearkened to as probably if not certainly deserved, has not utterly failed to produce good fruits in the form of gradual reformation and amendment. Even before the civil war, which did so much to promote self-knowledge among us, we had begun to study and criticise ourselves and our performances with some what of the sincerity and severity which characterize old nations; and since the war it does not seem that Americans are much more lenient and self-indulgent than their British relatives in searching out and exposing their own faults and shortcomings. Few of them any longer feel bound to defend, and much less to praise everything American for the mere sake of the name; and still fewer of them any longer labor under the illusion that the foreigner who points out a blemish in their social or political system is necessarily inspired by envy of their prosperity and greatness, or by hostility to free institutions in general.

The fault of superficiality charged upon Americans is perhaps so much the inevitable consequence of their political and social condition as to be pretty well beyond the reach of impression from criticism, whether foreign or domestic. Situated as they are, it is hardly possible for them not to prefer the reverse of CATO's maxim, and to seek "to appear, rather than to be," in certain respects. Upon boys, in whose childish hearts the manly desire of making money and getting forward in life has been already kindled, it is almost idle for the teacher to inculcate the importance of thoroughness. To boys thus animated, the suggestion of the worth or charms of knowledge for its own sake seems a sheer delusion or a blank absurdity, apparent belief in which degrades the teacher in their estimation. The only knowledge which commends itself to the childish worth of which his attention is the knowledge which, by its immediately practical character, appears likely to aid him in his chosen career; and he is very apt to fancy that even its precise value is overestimated by others. This precocious boy is, however, sometimes not a little influenced by the traditions which represent certain studies, pursued in his opinion, as essential to a complete or liberal education. He, therefore, does not choose to assume the responsibility of wholly neglecting them. Reflecting that he must at least be able to say, perhaps to feel that his education has comprehended classical studies, the youth is furnished with a Latin grammar and other needful elementary books, and enters upon a course in philology. How frequently the results in real, advantageous knowledge and mental discipline are merely nominal we need not say. The fact is generally admitted and deplored by the earnest friends of education, who frequently refer the unsatisfactory issue to the repulsive, remote, and comparatively useless nature of classical studies. And yet it is probably true that in such instances examination would for the most part elicit not much more exact or profitable acquisitions in other difficult studies pursued at the same time. The source of the evil lies in the difficulty of securing earnest, patient, prolonged attention on the part of boys or young men in this country, so early matured and accustomed to think and plan for themselves. Surrounded by countless and ample openings to fortune, they are sure of being able to make their way and get on at any rate. Little is attainable authority, and wholly unawed by those long established standards which exercise so powerful an influence upon the young in old historical countries, they early begin to look out on the shallow world around them in the full assurance of being able to conquer it with their own natural weapons. For a struggle in which appearance seems to stand for everything and substance for nothing or little they disdain or are not sufficiently aroused to equip themselves with anything better than shadowy implements.

In some departments of the mechanic arts the same defects of training are apparent in American products. A local German contemporary, discussing the subject lately, said that German mechanics, trained for their trades by a long apprenticeship at home, on first coming to America, are generally full of pride in the substantial and durable character of their work. In fact, they have been taught to aim at a perfection which includes the entire product, and not the surface merely. But under the example and teaching of the American workshop, they are said often gradually to retrograde from their original standard of excellence. In Germany the quality of their work was the chief consideration, while here it is quantity, and under the restless pressure to produce a great deal that will bear superficial inspection rather than a less amount of thoroughly excellent workmanship, the foreign mechanic is forced to fall into the faults of the country. Now, no one who knows anything of the subject will pretend that Americans are deficient in the natural aptitudes of first rate mechanics. The opposite is the fact, and the explanation of the defects in American mechanics is found in their defective instruction. Old time indentured apprenticeship is no longer known among us; but, after receiving the most imperfect elementary education at school, the young mechanic is compelled to pick up a knowledge of his trade in the most irregular and desultory way, almost without any rigorous or responsible teaching by a master. Work produced by mechanics thus trained will never distinguish or even long satisfy a highly civilized nation; and it is well known that the refined mechanical productions for which some American cities are noted are the handiwork of foreigners—especially Germans. Hence, but for immigration, American superficiality would have been before now glaringly exposed, even in the mechanic arts.

GRANT AND REFORM.

The reason, in a nut-shell, of the success of the Republican party in the late elections, State and national, was because the people believed that in the past it had, notwithstanding its shortcomings and mistakes, upon the whole faithfully and honestly served the best interests of the country at large, and that it intended to continue such service in the future. It cannot, however, be denied that it has in it—as indeed, all great parties always have had, and it is to be presumed, always will have—not a few men whose professed devotion to its principles has been chiefly for the purpose of promoting their own selfish aims. Nor is it surprising to learn that these self-seekers are already making preparations for a concerted onslaught upon the civil service reform, upon the ground that the political aid rendered by them during the campaign entitles them to be rewarded, even should the rules established by the commission have to be evaded or violated. It is said, indeed, that some zealous politicians have given to their followers definite assurances to this effect—as a result of which there will shortly be a furious scramble for places by way of reward for political merit. It is quite certain that if any such assurances have been given it has been done without the authority, or even the knowledge, of President GRANT; who, there is not the slightest question, is as firmly as ever committed to the reform which he inaugurated. And these people who are endeavoring to turn the splendid triumph of the Republican party into a mere occasion for their own aggrandizement, and the fastening of their dependents on the country, without respect to character and capacity, should be given to understand that it cannot be. We have perfect confidence that President GRANT will not budge an inch from the position he has taken in the matter. Let the honest masses, without respect of party, demand of their representatives that three years shall stand firm against whatever pressure may be brought to bear upon them for the undoing of the promising reform in question.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

The proposition that the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States should be celebrated by an imposing exposition of the arts and industries of the country, is one which should, and doubtless will, commend itself to the warm approval and co-operation of the whole people, without respect to geographical lines or party divisions. The enterprise is national, not local, and is intended for the purpose of showing the rest of the world what great things the young Republic of the West has accomplished for civilization during the first century of its existence. The preliminary work of the project is finished. All that now remains to be done is for the people to take the matter in hand and push it to completion. The sum needed to discharge the expenses of the celebration is ten millions of dollars, a mere bagatelle in comparison with the wealth of the people, the objects of and the benefits to be derived from the exhibition. Three years remain in which to raise the amount required, and it is confidently expected that the centennial stock now ready to be issued, will commend itself to general acceptance. The Centennial Commission has, we observe, within a day or two past, issued a stirring address to the people for subscriptions to this fund; and it is to be hoped that the various State and Territorial centennial organizations will take immediate steps to see that city and county associations are at once formed for the promotion of the ends in view. Every consideration of patriotism will prompt to liberal and generous action on the part of the people, when the exalted national aims and interests which are embraced in the undertaking have been fully placed before them.

Disposition of the "Alabama" Award.

A number of claimants against the British government, for losses incurred by the "Alabama" depredations, having at different times since the return of General Cadwalader Cushing to the United States, made application to him for information concerning the exact present state of their claims, that gentleman, who was one of the counsel for the United States before the Geneva Tribunal, has written a letter in which the whole matter is substantially summed up as follows: The Tribunal, after scrutinizing the schedules and estimates of individual losses presented by the United States, awarded a sum in gross, which General Cushing considers to be sufficient to afford a just indemnity for their losses; which sum will within the year be paid by Great Britain, with interest on any delay. This will be received and held by the government as a trust fund, to be distributed promptly and justly among the parties interested. General Cushing states that there is not the slightest contingency or uncertainty in all this; but that, while it will be for Congress to decide as to the manner of effecting the distribution of the money—which, he thinks it will be done by the appointment of a Board of Assessors to receive and examine the individual claims upon evidence, in order to ascertain the amounts of property and to determine questions of ownership—there is no cause whatever to doubt that the government will act in perfect honor and good faith toward all the parties concerned. Hence he advises claimants not to sacrifice any of their claims by sale, upon the ground that claimants will stand better before the board, when appearing in their own rights, and also to avoid entering upon any transaction in the nature of contingent agency compensation. Attorneys or counsel before the board will be needed, but the claims themselves, if substantiated, will be paid with just as much certainty as are the gold bonds of the government. The letter is of considerable importance, and will unquestionable have great weight and influence with those for whose information it was written.

The Mansards.

THE effect of the sale of securities by insurance companies, afterwards to pay losses, becomes a matter of inquiry. While Massachusetts companies own $26,756,269 of gross assets, only $2,467,900 (par value) consist of government bonds. The remainder comprises a large amount of bank stocks, manufacturing companies' shares, a few railroad bonds, and a good amount of State, city and county securities. These securities will find a market only at home, where, by reason of the fire, the supply to say is least. This will prove a most serious difficulty with the Massachusetts companies in making settlements, and will probably induce many to use their capital instead of virtually throwing away a large proportion of their assets. Outside companies will not be compelled to press the market seriously.

IN the Superior Court of New York, a singular case was tried this week. It seems that a gentleman who served in the late war, kept as a memento of such a service a sword, which was deposited in his work shop. One day his little daughter visited the place, and in her explorations came across the fire-arm, which was loaded. In playing with it it was discharged, the load of buckshot lodging in the body of one of her father's workmen. The latter was thus thrown out of employment for several weeks, and brought suit against his employer for $5,000 damages. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of $750 for the plaintiff. Moral: Don't leave firearms lying about where inexperienced children can get hold of them.

IN the preliminary proceedings in the case of L. C. Challis against Col. Blood, putative present husband of the Woodhull, for libel, the District Attorney stated that Mr. Challis had no fear of anything the Woodhull party could say or do. As to his visits to them in jail, he only went there after he had been twice begged by them, through relatives, to have an interview with them, and then in company with counsel and a friend. In this interview they proposed to him to submit to the utter falsity of all their charges, and to show their accusations were the result of a conspiracy against him.

AT the monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society, in New York, Tuesday evening, it was announced that arrangements had been made to give a fitting reception to Mr. Stanley, who is expected to arrive in about a fortnight. Chief Justice Daly announced that the society had in its possession a letter from Dr. Livingstone, written a year before he was discovered by Stanley, the reading of which would be reserved until the reception of the latter gentleman.

MR. I. N. PRATT issued at Oil City on Tuesday the first numeer of the *Daily Evening Telegraph*. It is to be independent as to politics, and the publisher promises to give his patrons a first class newspaper. It is a twenty-four column sheet, handsome typographically, and well filled with interesting matter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Lowell, Massachusetts, chemist, claims to have discovered a process whereby he can restore burned and charred papers to their original toughness. Boston offers a splendid field for testing the validity of his claim.

The amount of coffee destroyed in the Boston fire is estimated at twenty-one thousand bags, or nearly one-fourth of the entire stock in the United States. This will undoubtedly result in a sharp advance in the price of this staple, though no changes have, as yet, been made in the quotations.

In New York, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Margaret Betz, who had been only SIX weeks married, fell down stairs at her husband's house, and, breaking her neck, was almost instantly killed. The man's previous wife was burned to death only six months ago.

Among the inmates of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, New York, is a man of fine education, who not long ago held a position in one of the large dry goods establishments in the city at a salary of $4,000 per annum. A love of liquor so completely prostrated him that he was obliged to resign his place, and at his own request was sent to the Workhouse, where he could be free from temptation. Fortunately, he has no family dependent upon him for support.

Recent experiments have satisfied chemists that many of the dyes used in dry goods contain the elements of spontaneous combustion; and by combination with the cloth convert bales of goods into so much gun cotton. The Boston fire appears to confirm this conclusion.

It is probable that the success of the Republican party in Delaware will presently lead to the abolition of the whipping post in that State. The last offender thus punished was, it will be remembered, a man by the name of Horace Greeley.

The Detroit *Free Press* corrects an error in a news item which was printed in our columns a few days ago: "An item is going the rounds stating that a Detroit sailor refused to ship on board a vessel after seeing a rat swim ashore from her, and that the vessel went down the very next trip. The real facts of the case are: that the sailor saw a hundred rats as well as a pile of snakes, and was taken to the hospital to recover. The vessel went down—down to Toledo, making one of the quickest trips on record."

A party visited Detroit the other day, to ascertain if there was in the House of Refuge and Correction there a wild young fellow named Lee, who had recently fallen heir to a snug little fortune in Wood county, Ohio.

The latest Boston newspaper venture—the *Journal of Commerce*—was completely swept away by the fire at the very outset of its career, only one number having been published.

The hog packing season, being so late in opening, promises to be a very lively one when the weather turns cold; and if it is much longer delayed it will tax the capacity of the packers to their utmost extent to handle all the hogs during the usual packing season.

The epizootic has caused a change in the business of the Chicago horse thieves, and they are now turning their attention to cattle. An energetic member of the fraternity, and of the irrepressible Smith family, was arrested the other day for stealing seven yoke of oxen.

New York city has just organized a new club, under the title of "The Swedenborg." It is intended to form an intellectual center for those who are interested in the ideas of the Swedish philosopher. Quite a number of well known men are already among its members. It is said to be surprising how many people of the literary and editorial professions have been attracted by the theology of the "New Jerusalem."

Southern papers complain that Sea Island cotton, which was at one time almost exclusively the growth of the sea coast of Carolina and Georgia, is now much depressed in price in the European market by the competition arising from cotton grown in South America and the Pacific Islands, and which is sufficiently good to be used in place of the long staple cotton of Carolina.

A rough North Carolinian, going West with his dozen children and two dozen dozen dogs recently, got on board a steamer at a Kentucky landing, and the first question was, "How much will you charge for the whole caboodle, to take us to it, Louis?" "Will you go on deck or in the cabin?" queried the Captain. "Wal, Cap'n, I've lived in a cabin all my life, and I s'pose the cabin'll be good enough for me."

Theodore Thomas was to have commenced a season of his orchestral concerts on the second night of the Chicago fire. By asurious coincidence, he was also to have commenced a season in Boston on the second night of its fire. A Chicago paper thinks that if this kind of thing keps on much longer, insurance companies will begin to increase their charges in cities which this liendiary musician is advertised to visit.

The New York *Observer* advocates the restoration of the birch to a place of honor in the college faculty. No. The same principle carried into the affairs of every-day life will bring back the whipping post. Thence our naterly retrograde movement toward the pillory and tocks and dungeons might be expected as a matter of course.

A valuable coal, closely resembling anthracite, has been discovered in Iowa at a depth of five hundred and eighty feet below the surface.

A new preventive for colder scale is announced in England, in the shape of the leaves of the bearberry, a wild, trailing plant, common in this country, and also found in England an Scotland. The leaves are said to contain gallic ad tannic acid.

A correspondent, who claims to write from practical knowledge of the matter, says, in a relation to the Boston fire, that the most ineffective establishments around the city are the railways. They refused Sunday traffic at any price, and the crowds of anxious people in the lower part of Boston were denied access to their property by the prudery of these corporations. A large sum was also offered in New York by the newspaper and insurance companies for a train to Boston, but denied.

Two of the Chicago steel railroad companies are running dummy engineer their lines with considerable success.

The records of the genral Land Office show that for the year ending dne 30, 1872, the number of acres of public lands disposed of was 11,864,975. There were sold for cas, 1,370,320 acres; military scrip and land warrant location, 303,420 acres; homestead entries, 4,67,322 acres; grants to railroads, 3,564,887 acres, he receipts from all the above sources were $2,21,100.

The colored men, white and workmen were engaged in quarrying stone in Katnocy, a petrified rattlesnake, about three feet six inches in length, having on it eight rattles, was fund imbedded in the solid stone. The stake was taken in two by the workmen in quarrying, but the pieces were afterward fastened together in such manner as not to disclose the break.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* charges great inaccuracy on the government bream of statistics, which puts the California wheat crop of 1871 at 10,000,000 centals and of 1872 at 17,30,000. It says: If our crop were 10,000,000 centas in 1871 it is passing strange that we had only 19,000,000 centals for export, in this ratio allowing the present crop to be 17,500,000 centas, we should on y has 3,500,000 centals for export; whereasewe have already exported nearly 3,000,000 centals.

Men of straw are not ocommon, nor is straw ball, but it is now stated that babies made of straw are not unfrequ ntly carried about the streets of our cities by beggar women. This, indeed, may be called tickling the nece of charity with a straw.

St. Louis paiers want the anal around the rapids of the Upper Mississippi completed. They say the enormous expense attending the transfer of freight past this obstruction has the effect of driving away from St. Louis nearly the whole of the Upper Mississippi river trde, and that a single line has spent $500,000 this season in transfers.

It is a somewat strange fact that of our numerous debts matured seven years since, there still remain large amounts outstanding which have never been called for. O the principal of the debt of 1837, there remain $,662 in the Treasury. Of all loans hereinfore issued, there remains in the Treasury the large sum of $6,170,675.

In the obituries of Theophile Gautier, the French author, recent deceased, most of the papers mentioned the extravagance and wickedness of one of his works with pellar emphasis. The result was that the New Yorkbook stores were besieged, the fair sex being absolutely represented, and every copy of the work in the city was disposed of within twenty-four hours, and orders left for many more.

The subject f improving the emigrants' steerage passage across the Atlantic has lately attracted considerable attention both here and in Europe, and among those ierested on the other side of the Atlantic are seval members of the British Parliament. These gtlemen have made an agent to this country, who will make an effort to gain the co-operation of individual parties upon this matter. He will make an investigation of the matter in New York, Bo ton and other cities.

The Mansards.

"Down with the Mansards," cries the Boston *Post*: "Drawing the meretricious products of the jig saw and the machine lathe, encrusted with a profusion of jumble ornament, chiseled out of white pine, and spotted by wonderously wrought pillar and capital, stalk ize of the same material, they all stop of lately in Boston, like the old man of the sea, to ride to the death. Each paltry scroll offers a pestiferous lair for dust and dirt to be fanned into fish. Each boss, each panel and each instrument of ornamentation is a veritable dust catchings to the lassard roof presents a seat for the spark borne on the wind, and a veritable colgin of vantage for the flames. Once ignited, the fire will the fire will possess the Mansard for a deluge, but crevice and there, and sends out fresh conflagrations of destruction to the detestable kindred far and wide."

To which the New York *World* responds:

"The fire ng communicated from block to block with unexampled rapidity, became the grandest of sights ove which it raged were topped with flimsy Frenchofs called 'Mansards,' because Mansard, who bu t very fast, built similar roofs, which we by no means flimsy. Had Mansard built the roof which Boston miscalled by his name they would has been as slow to transmit the flames as the first flr or the basement."

The *World* should probably confer a favor on the public by letng it know in what manner Mansard "built the ofs which Boston miscalled by his name," and ow roofs of that general description may be constcted which will be "as slow to transmit the flames the first floor or the basement"

A WRITER ithe New York *Herald*, taking as his text the Chigo and Boston fires, advocates the consolidation Insurance companies of small capitals. A combed capital of $5,000,000, he asserts, could be conected with the same expense as one of $2,0,000 capil. The adoption of this suggestion would do awi with a large number of salaried officials, put mney in the pockets of the stockholders, give the publigreater security, and place underwriting on a ther basis. The subject is one worthy of seriousonsideration and general discussion.

HIRAM C. BERS, for seven years cashier of the New York Gol Exchange bank, it has been discovered, is a defalter to the amount of $15,000. When asked by Mr. Edards, President of the bank, how he accounted fohe discrepancies in his accounts, he stammered ad changed color, but finally acknowledged his guilt, saying: "It's the same old story, Mr. Edwar, I have been speculating in stocks, and that's by the money has gone. I confess it." He had eloyed the fullest confidence of the officers of the bak.

THE New York times-losses are filling up rapidly, and there are indications hat there will be much suffering among the poor this winter. The recent strikes and labor disturbances have been prolific sources of pauperism. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are doing all in their power to relieve present distress and provide against future suffering, while private associations and charitable institutions are actively engaged in the same good work.

PERSONAL.

It has not been commonly supposed that General Meade died a poor man. This, however, seems to have been the case. After his burial the matter accidentally leaked out, and a number of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia at once concluded to get up a testimonial that would be of value. They issued a circular to others, and a meeting was held on Wednesday, when thirty thousand dollars was subscribed. It was agreed to make up the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and present the same to the family of the deceased.

Judge Mercur, our newly elected Judge of the Supreme Court, is in Washington. He will resign his position as Congressman of the Thirteenth district of Pennsylvania on the first day of the approaching session of Congress, and immediately thereafter assume the duties of his new office. His Congressional term expires on the 4th of next March, and it is doubtful if any nomination will be made to elect his successor for so short a term, although there are some three or four candidates in the field. Should it be decided to have the Thirteenth district represented during that period, it is stated that the Representative elect for the Forty-third Congress stands the best chance of any of his competitors.

Referring to the Woodhull scandal, the Springfield *Republican* says: "Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton, whom they cited as a witness to one of their statements, denies what they said she said; Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, of Providence, will likely do the same; and others implicated, either as witnesses or victims of their publications, are likely to follow suit before the history of the case closes."

Says the Boston *Traveller*: "Mr. Froude will give to the sufferers by the recent fire the entire sum he is to receive for his course of lectures in this city—$1,000. The gift, from a stranger to Boston, will be received with gratitude by the needy, while the sympathy that it expresses will greatly cheer those who struggle against adverse fortune."

Many interesting anecdotes of the late General Meade are now being brought to light. Here is one of the latest: One of General Robert E. Lee's former staff officers writes to a New York paper that soon after General Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac, while both armies were in winter quarters, he made a demonstration for the purpose, doubtless, of feeling his adversary's position. During the brief action which ensued, some one asked General Lee what he thought of the new commander opposed to him, and, the writer says, I shall never forget the measured and cautiously weighed words of his reply: "I have now," he said, "the most dangerous adversary I have ever faced. Gen. Meade will do nothing which the newspapers will go mad about, but he will never make a mistake in my front, and if I make one he will see it instantly and take immediate advantage of it." The remark, he says, struck him at the time as the highest compliment which any commander could pay to his antagonist, and at Gettysburg the correctness of the opinion was proved, when the mistake was made discovered and instantly turned to advantage, precisely as the Confederate leader had predicted.

Senator Brownlow says that any description of the contest in Tennessee would be incomplete without reference to the canvass of Horace Maynard and ex-President Johnson. The vigor and ability with which Maynard met and overthrew the combined strength of the Republican party and the administration of Gen. Grant, has never been equaled in any canvass in Tennessee. It has been a great while since a Southern man was Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Brownlow thinks the Southern Republicans will, in all probability, put forward Horace Maynard as their candidate.

A new story of the late Secretary Seward is to the effect that soon after Preston S. Brooks committed his brutal assault on Charles Sumner, Mrs. Seward was exceedingly anxious for the safety of her husband, and advised him to protect himself. "Well, my dear," was his answer, "what shall I do? I am a man of peace; I never reply to personal attacks; how am I to defend myself? Shall I go to the Senate with a musket or rifle on my shoulder? If I use pistols, I am sure you will not lend me those about anybody without notice. You say, no. Well, then, it will be my duty, if I carry revolvers, to lay them on my Secretorial desk, so that all men may see that I am ready to kill anybody at a moment's notice. I think this is my best weapon," he said, as he closed the interview, and picked up the whip he carried as a sort of rhetorical help to the old horse that carried him to the Capitol.

Th- Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to loose the blessing of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind, been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and braces the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretary organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys—and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material," of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints, and dysenteric and diarrhœic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An accession of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the malarious vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

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It is declined to make a complete revolution in the manner of treating wounds on both man and beast, regarding Scalds, Flashes, Chilblains, Poisonous Wounds and Bites, as well as Inflammation and Putrid Disease, but on the first application he has assisting Nature to do the work. We challenge the world to show any other remedy that will cure diseases named in our circulars as quickly and satisfactorily as the Magic Healing Powder.

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CLOTHING.

TO THE PEOPLE OF
Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

For several years we have been urged to open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT IN PITTSBURGH, and compelled by the business pressure of doing a large Business, we have transferred from the counters of Oak Hall, and 818 and 820 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to

62 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH,
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
Ready-Made
CLOTHING,
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTH AND BOYS,
IN WHICH WE OFFER
Substantial Bargains!

We do not intend to take any of these Goods back to Philadelphia, and desiring to further introduce our House to Pittsburgh, the

Prices will be Made Decidedly Low,

And with the large facilities of our Philadelphia Houses, carrying a Stock of a full Million of Dollars, we will supply Pittsburgh with FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS as fast as they are required, at such REASONABLE PRICES as only a House handling Goods as largely can command.

Bear in mind, while our workmen were engaged in quarrying stone in Kittanny, a petrified rattlesnake, about three feet six inches in length, having on it eight rattles, was found imbedded in the solid stone. The stake was taken in two by the workmen in quarrying, but the pieces were afterward fastened together in such manner as not to disclose the break.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* charges great inaccuracy on the government bream of statistics, which puts the California wheat crop of 1871 at 10,000,000 centals and of 1872 at 17,30,000. It says: If our crop were 10,000,000 centas in 1871 it is passing strange that we had only 19,000,000 centals for export, in this ratio allowing the present crop to be 17,500,000 centas, we should on y has 3,500,000 centals for export; whereasewe have already exported nearly 3,000,000 centals.

Men of straw are not ocommon, nor is straw ball, but it is now stated that babies made of straw are not unfrequ ntly carried about the streets of our cities by beggar women. This, indeed, may be called tickling the nece of charity with a straw.

St. Louis paiers want the anal around the rapids of the Upper Mississippi completed. They say the enormous expense attending the transfer of freight past this obstruction has the effect of driving away from St. Louis nearly the whole of the Upper Mississippi river trde, and that a single line has spent $500,000 this season in transfers.

It is a somewat strange fact that of our numerous debts matured seven years since, there still remain large amounts outstanding which have never been called for. O the principal of the debt of 1837, there remain $,662 in the Treasury. Of all loans hereinfore issued, there remains in the Treasury the large sum of $6,170,675.

In the obituries of Theophile Gautier, the French author, recent deceased, most of the papers mentioned the extravagance and wickedness of one of his works with pellar emphasis. The result was that the New Yorkbook stores were besieged, the fair sex being absolutely represented, and every copy of the work in the city was disposed of within twenty-four hours, and orders left for many more.

The subject f improving the emigrants' steerage passage across the Atlantic has lately attracted considerable attention both here and in Europe, and among those ierested on the other side of the Atlantic are seval members of the British Parliament. These gtlemen have made an agent to this country, who will make an effort to gain the co-operation of individual parties upon this matter. He will make an investigation of the matter in New York, Bo ton and other cities.

The Mansards.

"Down with the Mansards," cries the Boston *Post*: "Drawing the meretricious products of the jig saw and the machine lathe, encrusted with a profusion of jumble ornament, chiseled out of white pine, and spotted by wonderously wrought pillar and capital, stalk ize of the same material, they all stop of lately in Boston, like the old man of the sea, to ride to the death. Each paltry scroll offers a pestiferous lair for dust and dirt to be fanned into fish. Each boss, each panel and each instrument of ornamentation is a veritable dust catchings to the lassard roof presents a seat for the spark borne on the wind, and a veritable colgin of vantage for the flames. Once ignited, the fire will the fire will possess the Mansard for a deluge, but crevice and there, and sends out fresh conflagrations of destruction to the detestable kindred far and wide."

To which the New York *World* responds:

"The fire ng communicated from block to block with unexampled rapidity, became the grandest of sights ove which it raged were topped with flimsy Frenchofs called 'Mansards,' because Mansard, who bu t very fast, built similar roofs, which we by no means flimsy. Had Mansard built the roof which Boston miscalled by his name they would has been as slow to transmit the flames as the first flr or the basement."

The *World* should probably confer a favor on the public by letng it know in what manner Mansard "built the ofs which Boston miscalled by his name," and ow roofs of that general description may be constcted which will be "as slow to transmit the flames the first floor or the basement"

A WRITER ithe New York *Herald*, taking as his text the Chigo and Boston fires, advocates the consolidation Insurance companies of small capitals. A combed capital of $5,000,000, he asserts, could be conected with the same expense as one of $2,0,000 capil. The adoption of this suggestion would do awi with a large number of salaried officials, put mney in the pockets of the stockholders, give the publigreater security, and place underwriting on a ther basis. The subject is one worthy of seriousonsideration and general discussion.

HIRAM C. BERS, for seven years cashier of the New York Gol Exchange bank, it has been discovered, is a defalter to the amount of $15,000. When asked by Mr. Edards, President of the bank, how he accounted fohe discrepancies in his accounts, he stammered ad changed color, but finally acknowledged his guilt, saying: "It's the same old story, Mr. Edwar, I have been speculating in stocks, and that's by the money has gone. I confess it." He had eloyed the fullest confidence of the officers of the bak.

THE New York times-losses are filling up rapidly, and there are indications hat there will be much suffering among the poor this winter. The recent strikes and labor disturbances have been prolific sources of pauperism. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are doing all in their power to relieve present distress and provide against future suffering, while private associations and charitable institutions are actively engaged in the same good work.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Merinos, Drade Franes, Biretzes, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

LITERARY BUREAU.

Branch Literary Bureau.

Lyceums, Literary Societies, Lecture Committees, Library Associations and Church Enterprises, Attention!

A Company of New England Lecturers, desirous of securing a limited number of engagements at the West during the Fall and Winter, will contract single Lectures, or a Course, on most reason

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

The only good Local Bond on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 14, 1872.

We are under obligations to Mr. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, for a copy of an abstract of the report of the National banks, received to-day and given below. The report is of especial interest at this time, and the Controller deserves thanks for its prompt publication.

Abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National banks in the United States, at the close of business on Thursday, the 3d day of October, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$872,330,191 25
Overdrafts	4,677,879 12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	382,945,400 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	15,475,750 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	12,142,550 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	20,305,151 73
Due from redeeming and revenue agents	8,717,621 39
Due from other National banks	24,486,591 81
Due from State banks and bankers	12,916,875 01
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	21,256,426 12
Current expenses	6,031,428 79
Premiums	6,545,945 59
Checks and other cash items	14,916,744 34
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,16,880,515 35
Bills of other Banks	15,734,094 00
Bills of State banks	83,196 00
Fractional currency	2,251,747 81
Specie	10,229,756 79
Legal Tender notes	102,754,104 00
Clearing House certificates	8,632,000 00
United States certificates of deposit	6,710,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	1,555,000 00
Total	$1,166,857,024 24
Number of banks	1,919

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$479,639,174 00
Surplus fund	110,287,516 45
Undivided profits	46,623,784 51
National bank notes outstanding	350,440,021 00
State bank notes outstanding	1,567,143 00
Dividends unpaid	1,142,749 00
Individual deposits	413,290,671 46
United States deposits	2,853,734 14
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,561,833 79
Due to National banks	110,, 41 91
Due to State banks and bankers	43,, 9,053 82
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,849,431 87
Bills payable	6,040,592 66
Total	$1,78,,857,098 24

By comparison with the report of about a year ago, we find that the number of banks has increased 228, which must be borne in mind in a comparison of the two statements. The aggregate capital has increased $19,653,308, surplus fund $8,030,258, circulation $13,451,180, deposits $9,031,317, bills payable and notes rediscounted $1,230,187. On the other side of the account the loans have been increased $58,904,297, legal tenders $10,132,630, specie decreased $19,555,282, three per cents decreased $5,140,000, and the amount due from reserve agents, which is counted as reserve, is increased $2,820,313, which gives a total decrease in reserve of $11,872,230, against an increase in liabilities of $25,252,503. The three per cents being now less than two millions, the banks have drawn freely on their coin and greenback reserve to make up for the loss in interest bearing reserve.

While the amount of legal reserve required is about $6,000,000 more than last year, we find a loss in reserve of nearly $12,000,000. Another thing worthy of notice is that the amount of United States bonds other than those held as security for outstanding circulation and public deposits has decreased $5,501,-906, being now but $12,142,550.

Seven years ago the banks held nearly $150,000,000 of these securities, the difference representing the amount released or absorbed by the permanent investment demand of the country.

The inferences to be drawn from the above are patent to every thinking man, and show the road we are traveling—an unhealthy extension of bank and private credits, fostering a spirit of speculation, increasing the burden of debt with a decreased means of payment.

The fault is not wholly in the public, but is inherent in our banking system. When Congress meets some expedient we trust may be devised by which our banking system may be improved, and indued with more elasticity, so as to respond easily to the improvements of business at different parts of the year, and keep the monetary system more tranquil.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even'g
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
New 5s	109	109
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Pacific	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The present discount rate of the Bank of England is higher than at any previous time since 1866, when the rate was advanced on Friday, May 11th, to 10 per cent., at which it remained until the following August. After that time the rate was lowered at one month intervals from 10 to 9 per cent., and 1 per cent weekly afterward until it was put down to 2 per cent. The governor of the bank is below the ordinary limit, and the directors naturally advance the rate as a check to panic, with the knowledge that the advantage of high interest, cause an influx of outside capital, and so check any undue speculation. There is well grounded apprehension that a drain of gold may be made from the country, in any event it would be well for every one here to exercise caution pending the solution of the monetary stringency at London.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 14, 1872.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton					
Western Union Tel					
Quicksilver	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Pacific Mail	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Adams Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Wells, Fargo Express	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
American Express	45	45	45	45	45
United States Express					
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	31	31	31
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburg					
Chicago and Rock Island					
Do. preferred					
Pittsburg					
Do. Fort Wayne					
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	31	31	31
Chicago & Alton					
Do. preferred					
Hartford & Erie	10¾	10¾	10¾		
New Jersey Central	103¾	103¾	104		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	95¾
Phila. and Erie	25
Northern Central	50½
Lehigh Navigation	34¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
North Penna. R. R.	49¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	124½
Camden and Amboy	124½
Reading	56¾

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Tobacco steady and sales light. Coffee firmer and a fraction higher; now nibbling Rice. Flour steady; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet. Wheat $1 60@1 65. Corn 45@46c. Oats quiet 36c. Rye 65c. Barley 100c. Hogs quiet; holders asking an eighth to half more; but no sales are reported at these figures. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork unchanged. Bacon clear rib sides 5½c; clear sides 7½c for boxed lots. Lard nominal. Whisky firm at 92c. The exports by the Louisville and Portland Canal continued for want of facilities to receive and deliver goods promptly.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—Cotton in fair demand, and prices advanced; low middling 22. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; superfine $6@6 25; family $7@7 50. Wheat $1 50@1 60. Corn 45@50c. Rye 80@85c. Oats 30@35c. Barley 60c. Provisions firm. Bacon sides—shoulders, 6c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon—shoulders 7c. Lard 8c. Hogs—receipts for week, 900 gross. Hogs $3@4 50, with market active and packers actively searching.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; amber Michigan $1 47½; No 1 red $1 51½; No 2 do $1 49@1 49½. Corn a shade better; high mixed 49½c; low mixed 47½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 14, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Thursday, Nov. 7		2,800		
Friday, Nov. 8	500	5,100		
Saturday, Nov. 9	1,100	3,000	200	
Sunday, Nov. 10	150	2,000	100	
Monday, Nov. 11	1,200	5,000	300	15
Tuesday, Nov. 12	700	4,100	200	12
Wednesday, Nov 13	1,200	4,000	300	
Total	6,850	29,000	11,000	45
Last week	7,180	18,400	9,800	75

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Thursday, Nov. 7				
Friday, Nov. 8	1,000	1,700	200	
Saturday, Nov. 9	1,000	6,200	200	
Monday, Nov. 11	900	4,600	600	15
Tuesday, Nov. 12	700	3,100	200	12
Wednesday, Nov. 13	1,100	2,200	1,800	30
Total	4,700	17,800	3,000	57
Last week	6,740	26,200	12,800	60

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last weekly report trade was dull, buyers were here in fair numbers but they complained of hard markets East, and bought very sparingly. On Friday there were several lots of cattle in the yards unsold, but there was nothing of any account done, and several holders shipped east for New York, preferring to risk that market rather than sell here at the ruling prices. On Saturday nothing was done, at least we failed to learn of a single transaction in cattle. This took the run was light up to Monday, but as only a few country buyers were here trade was limited, although prices ruled both firm at the close of the week. On Tuesday the run was but fair, and with an additional number of buyers and fair-table reports from New York, holders were firm in their demands for an advance. There seemed to be getting it, as trade ruled moderately brisk throughout the day at an advance of from ¼ to ½c over last week's figures, and closed in the evening firm at the advance. On Wednesday the receipts were fair, but the demand was good and sales were made at prices even better than on Tuesday, at this writing the market is firm and active at prices from 12 to 25c better on common, and from 25 to 37c on prime stock. The best demand is for prime stock. The best demand is for prime stock. The best demand is for prime shipping cattle and the inquiry for them this week is much better than for some time.

Oxen.

During the early part of the week the demand for oxen was good, and sales were frequent at fancy figures, running in some cases to 8c per lb. This caused a full supply, and rates have declined suddenly. The week and has fallen off greatly and from appearances we think some of those here will have to be sold for beef.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 6c to 6 37½c; prime 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 6c to 6c 25; prime 1,250 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 5¾ 25 to 5 75; prime 1,150 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 5¼ 50 to 5¾; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 5¼ 50 to 5¾; common steers $3 25 to $4 25; stockers $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, &c., $2 50 to $3 50; oxen, per pair, $100 to $150.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs during the early part of the week were fair; but with a moderate demand prices were kept pretty well cleaned. For the last two days the receipts have been on the increase, while at this same time the demand has fallen off greatly. To-day the receipts have been very heavy and prices are on the decline. Traders roll and from appearances a good many hogs will have to be shipped out to Baltimore to-day. As soon the market is gutted with heavy receipts buyers hold back getting about all the stock they can handle on evenings in, at this writing it looks as the latter mark, for the balance of the week would be bad, as dealers report backmarkets East and West and seem disposed to limit their purchases, a thing that will do when the prospects are fair.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 55 to $4 60; prime do $4 25 to $4 30; prime Yorkers $4 25; smooth pigs $4 50; common to fair $4 10 to $4 20.

Sheep.

The run of sheep air, and in quality all grades are represented. Trade this morning is quiet and slow, and buyers are purchasing more freely. Prime grades of sheep and in the best demand and sell more readily. The declension of so much wool at Boston by the late fire has had the effect of increasing the price of wool throughout the country and also causes holders of fine wool sheep to sell for prime, as it will only be a temporary feeling, but under the influence we think good prime fine wool sheep will sell better for a time.

PRICES

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 10; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 65; extra 80 lbs fine wool $5 25 to $5 50; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50 to $4 75; extra 80 lbs fine wool, $4 10 to $4 25.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	1,080	4 90	20	1,240	4 80
1	1,150	4 75	20	1,140	4 60
18	1,200	4 85	17	1,260	4 80
19	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
20	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
21	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
22	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
23	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
24	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
25	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
26	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
27	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
28	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
29	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
30	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
31	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
32	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
33	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
34	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
35	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
36	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
37	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
38	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
39	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
40	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
41	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
42	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
43	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
44	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
45	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
46	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
47	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
48	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
49	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
50	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80

Hogs.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
5	1,080	4 90	10	2,340	4 80
14	1,180	4 90	10	2,340	4 80
15	1,200	4 85	23	5,060	4 80
16	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
17	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
18	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
19	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
20	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
21	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
22	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
23	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
24	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
25	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
26	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
27	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
28	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
29	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
30	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
31	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
32	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
33	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
34	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
35	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
36	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
37	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
38	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
39	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
40	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
41	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
42	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
43	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
44	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
45	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
46	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
47	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
48	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
49	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80
50	1,200	4 75	23	5,060	4 80

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 15, 1872.

REMARK.—Dealer in crude oil keep pit in their views. At certain points the pool prices are maintained, being $4 25 per barrel of certificates of the pools lots are quoted at $4 25, a decline of 10c per barrel since our last report. No further movement can see dispatches from the oil regions.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of information, holders demanding 25c for Philadelphia delivery any time this year. As buyers were not inclined to pay these rates, there is nothing done.

Forty nine cases refined oil (about 2,440 bbls) reached this city on Thursday evening from Cleveland, over the Lake Shore and Pittsburgh Railroad. Some of the consignees have been on the increase, while at this same time the demand has fallen off greatly. To-day the receipts have been very heavy and prices are on the decline. Trade rules dull, and from appearances a good many bags will have to be shipped out to Baltimore to-day. As soon the market is gutted with heavy receipts buyers hold back getting about all the stock they can handle on evenings in, at this writing it looks as the latter mark, for the balance of the week would be bad, as dealers report backmarkets East and West and seem disposed to limit their purchases, a thing that will do when the prospects are fair.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 55 to $4 60; prime do $4 25 to $4 30; prime Yorkers $4 25; smooth pigs $4 50; common to fair $4 10 to $4 20.

Sheep.

The run of sheep air, and in quality all grades are represented. Trade this morning is quiet and slow, and buyers are purchasing more freely. Prime grades of sheep and in the best demand and sell more readily. The declension of so much wool at Boston by the late fire has had the effect of increasing the price of wool throughout the country and also causes holders of fine wool sheep to sell for prime, as it will only be a temporary feeling, but under the influence we think good prime fine wool sheep will sell better for a time.

PRICES

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 10; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 65; extra 80 lbs fine wool $5 25 to $5 50; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50 to $4 75; extra 80 lbs fine wool, $4 10 to $4 25.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	1,080	4 90	20	1,240	4 80
1	1,150	4 75	20	1,140	4 60
18	1,200	4 85	17	1,260	4 80
19	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
20	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
21	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
22	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
23	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
24	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
25	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
26	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
27	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
28	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
29	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
30	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
31	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
32	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
33	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
34	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
35	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
36	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
37	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
38	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
39	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
40	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
41	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
42	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
43	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
44	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
45	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
46	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
47	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
48	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
49	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80
50	1,200	4 75	17	1,260	4 80

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Tobacco steady and sales light. Coffee firmer and a fraction higher; now nibbling Rice. Flour steady; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet. Wheat $1 60@1 65. Corn 45@46c. Oats quiet 36c. Rye 65c. Barley 100c. Hogs quiet; holders asking an eighth to half more; but no sales are reported at these figures. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork unchanged. Bacon clear rib sides 5½c; clear sides 7½c for boxed lots. Lard nominal. Whisky firm at 92c. The exports by the Louisville and Portland Canal continued for want of facilities to receive and deliver goods promptly.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—Cotton in fair demand, and prices advanced; low middling 22. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; superfine $6@6 25; family $7@7 50. Wheat $1 50@1 60. Corn 45@50c. Rye 80@85c. Oats 30@35c. Barley 60c. Provisions firm. Bacon sides—shoulders, 6c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon—shoulders 7c. Lard 8c. Hogs—receipts for week, 900 gross. Hogs $3@4 50, with market active and packers actively searching.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; amber Michigan $1 47½; No 1 red $1 51½; No 2 do $1 49@1 49½. Corn a shade better; high mixed 49½c; low mixed 47½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 14, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acid, Acetic	lb	17	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 50	@	1 60	
Oxalic	lb		@	38	
Tartaric	lb	66	@	68	
Alcohol, gall		1 93	@	2 20	
Alum	lb		@		
Camphor	lb		@		
Cream Tar	lb		@		
Am. Carb	lb	24	@	28	
Aqua	lb	20	@	25	
Arsenic	lb	03	@	05	
Soda	lb	04	@	06	
Bal. Copa	lb	85	@	90	
Bay Rum	gall	1 75	@	2 00	
Barks, Peruvian	lb	40	@	45	
Cassia	lb	61	@	63	
Cinch'd'a	lb	1 50	@	1 60	
Pale	lb	90	@	95	
Yellow	lb	45	@	50	
Black Leaf	lb		@		
American	lb	5	@	6	
East Ind	lb	12	@	15	
German	lb	7	@	9	
Lime Mast	lb		@		
Lime Virr	lb	13½	@	14½	
Lime sel	lb	30	@	35	
Prime coll	lb	4½	@	5¼	
Flor Sul	lb	5½	@	6	
Cadmia'l A	gall		@	1 42	
English	gall		@	1 50	
Compr'ed	gall		@	1 50	
Camphor	lb	48	@	52	
Cham. Ger	lb		@	47	
Morsan	lb	47	@		
Chloro'm	lb	1 37	@	1 41	
Cinchonal	lb	52	@	56	
Cochineal	lb	54	@	60	
Copperas	lb	2½	@	3	
Cream Tar	lb	45	@	47	
Cubebs	lb	60	@	65	
Cudbear	lb	25	@	45	
Emery Pa	lb	10	@	12	
Et Nit spi	lb	38	@	42	
Ether sul	lb	90	@	1 00	
Fed Logw	lb	13	@	15	
Flor Sul	lb	3½	@	4	
Gamboge	lb	1 50	@	1 60	
Gelatine	lb	90	@	1 00	
Glycerine	lb	25	@	30	
Gum Arabic	lb	90	@	1 00	
Assafœtida	lb	40	@	45	
Camphor	lb	1 10	@	1 15	
Myrrh	lb	75	@	80	
Shellac	lb	58	@	62	
Opium	lb	6 00	@	6 25	
Shellac bleached	lb	65	@	70	
Tragacanth	lb	90	@	1 00	
Guaiac	lb	1 35	@	1 40	
Iodine crude	lb	7	@	7 50	
Iodine res	lb		@	12 00	
Iodide Potash	lb	7	@	7 50	
Iodide Starch	lb	3	@	4	
Iron	lb		@	10	
Madder	lb	18	@	20	
Magnesia	lb	75	@	1 40	
Carb	lb	35	@	40	
Manna	lb		@		
Morphine	oz	2 75	@	3 00	
Mur Soda	lb	5 70	@	6 00	
Morph sul	lb	5 70	@	6 00	
Nitre No 1	lb	11	@	12	
Off			@		
Bergamot	lb	5 80	@	6 00	
Castor	lb	21	@	23	
Cinnamon	lb		@	1 75	
Cloves	lb	2 60	@	2 80	
Cod	lb		@		
Cod liver	gal	2 00	@	2 25	
Lemon	lb	3 00	@	3 50	
Linseed	gall	88	@	93	
Neat's foot	gall	1 15	@	1 20	
Olive	gall	1 75	@	2 00	
Orange	lb	3 50	@	4 00	
Quinine	oz	2 50	@	2 75	
Origan	lb	2 50	@	3 00	
Peppermint	lb	4 00	@	4 50	
Sassafras	lb	1 10	@	1 20	
Sperm	gall	2 80	@	3 00	
Tanners	gall	85	@	90	
Whale	gall	88	@	90	
Wintergr'n	lb		@	2 50	
Opium	lb	9 15	@	9 30	
Pt Paris	lbd	14	@	15	
Pt Paris	lbd	12	@	13	
Pt Paris	lbd	10	@	11	
Pt Paris	lbd	8	@	9	
Phosphorus	lb	38	@	40	
Chlorate	lb	62	@	68	
Prussiate	lb	50	@	55	
Putty	lb	3½	@	4	
Quicksilver	lb	2 03	@	2 10	
Rosin	lb	6 20	@	6 50	
Rochelle Salts	lb		@		
Saltpetre	lb	11	@	12	
Sal Soda	lb	2½	@	3	
Sarsaparilla	lb	25	@	30	
Senna	lb		@	1 48	
Soap, Castile	lb		@	14	
Soap, Venice	lb		@	12	
Sponge	lb		@	1 48	
Sugar Lead	lb	20	@	25	
Sugar Milk	lb		@		
Vanilla	lb	6 00	@	8 00	
Verdigris	lb	45	@	50	
Vitriol, blue	lb	7	@	8	
Green	lb	8	@	9	
White	lb	7	@	8	
Zinc, sul	lb	3	@	4	
Yeast	gall	1 50	@	2 00	
Jalap	lb	1 40	@	1 50	
Rhubarb	lb	1 50	@	1 75	
Paris	lb		@		
Opodeldoc	lb		@		
Essence Jam	lb		@		
Extract Sarsa	lb		@		
Sarsaparilla	lb		@		
Worm Lozenges	lb		@		
Godfrey's Cord	lb		@		
Paregoric	lb		@		
Lady Enamel	box		@		
Shaving Cream	box		@		
Pills, Brandr'th	box		@		
Ayer's Cath	box		@		
Ayer's Sarsa	box		@		
Ayer's Pills	box		@		
Ayer's Cher	box		@		
Ayer's Ague	box		@		
Hall's Hair	box		@		
Hair Dye	box		@		
Sand's Sarsa	box		@		
Mustang Lin	box		@		
Hostetter's Bit	box		@		
Hostetter's Stom	box		@		
Hostetter's Sto	box		@		
Tobacco	lb	35	@	45	
Snuff	lb	35	@	45	
Candles	lb	35	@	40	
Star	lb	35	@	40	
Adamantine	lb	35	@	40	
Sperm	lb	35	@	40	
Tallow	lb	35	@	40	
Coal Oil	gall	35	@	40	
Lard Oil	gall	35	@	40	
Linseed Oil	gall	35	@	40	
Neat's foot	gall	35	@	40	
Sperm	gall	35	@	40	
Whale	gall	35	@	40	
Tanners	gall	35	@

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

How the German Reform Bill Will be Carried.

BERLIN, November 14.—Official journals continue to intimate that the Emperor will secure a majority in the upper house of the Diet by appointing a sufficient number of life peers, if necessary to carry the country reform bill.

Serious Trouble Apprehended in Spain.

MADRID, November 14.—King Amadeus is confined to his palace by illness. The *Epoca*, in its issue today, calls the attention of the government to what it terms the gravity of the situation at the government arsenal near Cadiz, where, a recent letter in its columns stated, a conspiracy had been discovered. The *Epoca* yet fears serious trouble among the men engaged there, and urges the government to take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment. It is feared that there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected parties in Cadiz.

Rain and Snow Storm in Germany.

HAMBURG, November 14.—A severe rain and snow storm, accompanied by a heavy gale, has prevailed in the section of Germany for several days. The telegraph wires have been prostrated in all directions. The country is flooded, and at Lubec the custom house and many warehouses are submerged.

STRALSUND, November 14, Evening.—The storm has abated and the water is subsiding. The fire, after destroying several large buildings, has been extinguished. The inundation extended along the entire coast. Details of the storm and disaster have not yet come to hand, but the damage done on the seas and shores must be immense.

Visit of the Viceroy of India to Bombay.

BOMBAY, November 14.—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, is now visiting Bombay for the first time. On his arrival in the city he had a most brilliant reception. His Lordship will hold a public reception on Saturday, when many of the Indian sovereigns and princes will be received. Great preparations are making for the ceremony, which will be accompanied by all the gorgeous display usual on such occasions in India.

French Assembly Factions Coalesce.

PARIS, November 14.—A meeting of the deputies of the Assembly belonging to the right wing and right center was held to-night. A coalition of conservative factions in the Assembly was agreed to, and a resolution adopted declaring that while they recognize the impossibility of a restoration of the monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between the Conservatives and Radicals; demanding plebiscite from the President that he will adhere to a strictly conservative line of policy, and warning him that he can no longer have their support should he refuse to give the assurances required.

Coal Mine Inundated—Twenty-two Miners Thought to be Drowned.

LONDON, November 14.—The coal mine in Staffordshire was suddenly inundated to-day while the men were at work. Eleven miners were rescued, but twenty-two remain in the mine, and there is little hope that they will be saved.

Reform of the French Jury System.

PARIS, November 14.—In the Assembly to-day a bill for the reform of the jury system was debated. A Deputy took occasion to remark, in the course of his speech, that the republic was definitively established. He was instantly interrupted by exclamations from all sides, and it was some time before the agitation of the Chamber subsided.

Relief for Boston Sufferers.

LONDON, November 14.—Baring Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and other firms have instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Boston. At a meeting yesterday, in Boston, Englund, measures were taken for securing such funds for the same purpose. Subscription is almost moving, and the merchants will remit direct.

LONDON, November 14.—The Common Council of London have voted resolutions of regret for the conflagration in Boston and sympathy with the inhabitants of the city, and for the whole American people under what will be less than a national calamity.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 14.—The heavy gales on the British coast yesterday caused the wreck of many vessels, including the barks Jarge and Hiawatha. Fifty lives have been lost, and it is feared the number will be greatly increased by the reports of additional disasters.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—The steamships Herrmann, from New York, and Hibernian, from Quebec, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, 8 P. M., November 14.—Consols for money 92; for account 92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 90⅞; do of 67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 87⅞; new 5s, 88¾; Erie 40⅞. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £386,000. Tallow 45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, November 14.—American securities—5-20s of '62, 90½.

PARIS, November 14.—Rentes 82 francs 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9 13-16d.; middling Orleans 10d.; sales were 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s. Beef 83s 6d. Lard 39s. Pork 59s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland matches 55s 6d; short clear middles 37s. Tallow 44s. Linseed oil 28s 6d; 35s 6d.

RIVER DISASTER.

Steamer St. Marys Sunk—Several Lives Supposed to be Lost—The Katie Raised.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Early this morning, when about twenty-five miles above Memphis, the steamer St. Marys, regular packet between that port and this city, struck a snag in Bradyville Bend, knocking a hole in her hull. She then drifted some distance and sunk in about twenty feet of water. The passengers all escaped, but it is thought the female cabin was lost. The vessel was valued at $40,000, and insured in Cincinnati companies for $8,000. Whether there was further insurance on her cannot now be ascertained. She had a cargo of cotton and sundries, principally for this point.

LATER.—The Board of Underwriters have ordered the wrecking boat T. P. Eckert to leave the Katie and go to the St. Marys. The Katie was above Memphis last night, and was owned here. Her insurance value was $8,000. She was insured for $5,000 in the following Cincinnati companies: American, Western and Union, each $2,000; Eureka, $1,500; and Peoples and Firemen's each $2,500.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 14.—The steamboat packet St. Marys, which struck a snag in Bradyville twenty-five miles above here, last night, had on board three hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton, one hundred and fifty sacks of rags and fifty tons of corn and sundry other articles. Two hundred bales were for Cincinnati, shipped by the Great Western Dispatch to Liverpool, and fully insured in Cincinnati Agency. Seventy-seven bales were shipped by Benjamin Babb to Cincinnati, U., and fifty bales by parties here. The iron was shipped by John Montague and the rags to Chatfield & Wood, Cincinnati. Some boat-lines as a gift as it can be raised. No lives were lost, though the passengers spent the night on a barge floating alongside the boat, as about 4 A. M. the time of striking the snag the boat was endeavoring to land for wood while the wind was blowing a gale.

The wrecker Eckert succeeded yesterday in raising the steamer Katie, which struck at Hooks last week, and it is believed that $2,000 will fully restore her.

The Champion Gourmand.

According to the Boston Herald there is (or was recently) in that city a young man, twenty-one years of age, weighing about one hundred and twenty pounds, apparently in good health, though of sedentary habits, who can stow away more provisions at one sitting than would amply satisfy a half dozen or more men of moderate appetites. He was boarding house on a recent Sunday he ate the following dinner: A plate of soup, a whole roast chicken, eleven large slices of roast beef, thirteen large sweet potatoes, eight good-sized Irish potatoes, eleven ears of corn, seventeen dishes of tomatoes, two bowls of grapes, thirteen pears, and a whose squash pie, besides four dishes of apple sauce. When he was done there were fifty-five dishes on the table that he had used and emptied. Two hours latter he was at the Parker House and consumed a steak, four dozen raw oysters in crumbs, and drank four cups of coffee, all this and more he can and did eat at one meal. The last landlord, after feeding him one week, for usual rate, five dollars, told him that he could not board him any longer for less than ten dollars per week. He does not make a boast of his capacity for eating, but offers to wager that he could eat three roast eight pound turkeys, with the usual fixings, vegetables, etc., at one sitting.

The Northern Democrats are catching it from their Southern brethren. For instance, the following from the Memphis *Ledger*:

That is the second time since the war that the Northern Democrats have called upon the Southern people to join them in a national movement which resulted in the ignominious defeat. Greeley's defeat is more decided than seymour's, and the Southern Democrats, who joined in the movement in good faith, learn with dismay, if not disgust, that their Northern brethren, as usual, have carried a single State. We have said within the last month that the Northern Democrats had driven out from Republicans in being out of office and hungering for the husks in the public crib, while we of the South expect nothing, and are supremely fortunate in never being disappointed.

The Cleveland Ironmasters' Association's returns for September show that out of one hundred and thirty-six blast furnaces one hundred and thirty are now in operation. There are seventeen new blast furnaces being built.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 14.—River eleven feet 3 inches. Weather clear and cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 14.—The river is falling slowly, with six feet on the falls. Weather cold, 22 degrees Fahrenheit. Departed—Fleetwood, for Memphis; Lucy Walker, for Cincinnati; Ben Hur, for Evansville; Ingleside, for Memphis; Lady Pike, for Nashville; Arrived—Fleetwood, from Memphis; Lucy Walker, from Cincinnati; Ben Hur, from Evansville; Ingleside, from Memphis; City of Cairo, from Cairo; Rover, from Nashville; John Meade, Pittsburgh; Exchange and Wm. Carson, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—River stationary, with thirty inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and wintry.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 14.—Cloudy, cold and very windy, ranging from 30 to 22 degrees. Departed—Fleetwood, for Port Lavaca; Up—Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Mattie Ragon and R. H. Rose. Down—Peabody, for Nashville and Evansville. All had medium trips. Business improving.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Arrived—Shreve and McDonald, Memphis; St. John and Clinton, Keokuk; Crusader, Vicksburg; Departed—Imogene, Forger, New Orleans; Wolff, Ke-kuk; Color-do, Memphis; Kentucky, Vicksburg; Lucy Walker, Cincinnati. Hourly rain yesterday; mercury 23 at 7 A. M., and flurries of snow during the day.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 14.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Commonwealth, John Howard and Bee and barges. Up—Glasgow. Clear and cool. River stationary.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Arrived—John Kyle and H. C. Yeatman. Departed—Mary E. Poe, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 14.—Clear; mercury 20. Ice was made here last night. River rising steadily. Departed—Ben Hur, Tobin and Bella Lee, New Orleans; Clarkville, Little Rock.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 14.—Cotton firm and advanced; good ordinary 16½c; low middling 18½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 14.—Cotton active; good ordinary 16½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 14.—Cotton strong, with a good demand and offerings light; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 18½; middling 19½; fair 20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 14.—Cattle—Receipts 1,872. Market steady and firm, particularly for choice export grades. Good to extra native steers sold at $5 60@6 00; fair to good price for fair to good shipping steers, $4 90@5 50; common to good butchers' cows sold at $3 25@4 00; stockers sold at $3 00@3 75. Hogs—receipts 14,000. Market moderately active and firm at an advance of about 5c, with sales at a range of $3 50@4 00, mostly at $3 80@3 90. Sheep—receipts 1,200. Market quiet and steady at $4 00 @5 25 for good.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Cattle quiet, with considerable animation, and advanced 10c, but the receipts footed up in excess of the demand, the market closing at last week's prices. Very best on sale today $6@6 50. That grazing first quality at $5@5 75. Receipts 2,000; sales 1,900. Hogs firmer; pens almost bare; sales at $3 50@3 90. Receipts 1,500. Sheep in good demand for good; common dull; fair to good 4@5c; good to extra 5@6c. Receipts 1,200.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Corn quiet. Wheat and other grains unchanged. Cotton active and firmer; sales 4,500 bales; good ordinary 15½c; low middling 18½c; middling 19½c; strictly middling Orleans 19¾c; factories are asking 19½c for middling; receipts 1,700 bales. Exports—coastwise 1,100 bales; to Great Britain 2,000 bales. Stock 124,611 bales, 70 bales to New Orleans consumption.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, November 14, 1872.

	Cents.
Mrs. John Weise, New Baldemon, Ohio	3
Wm. G. Matthews, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Master William Coleman, Sing Sing, N. Y.	3
Joseph Keeling, Boney Brook, Pa.	3
Miss Margret Bickersaff, Irwin Station, Pa.	3
W. H. H. Cogers & Co., New York, N. Y.	3
Antoney Barry, Newport, N. Y.	3
Jacob Kneiberis, Allegheny, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following opinions were delivered:

Hoeveler vs. Superior Iron Company; Allegheny. D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Hoeveler vs. Lawrenceville borough; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Hoeveler vs. Lawrenceville borough; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Wilson vs. Coursin; Allegheny, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Michal vs. Valentine; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Irvine vs. Foster; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Logue vs. Knox; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company vs. Aronson; Allegheny, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company; Allegheny, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Johnston vs. Duck Creek Valley Oil Company; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Baker et al. vs. Wilson; Indiana. Judgment affirmed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Shattuck; Erie. Judgment affirmed.

Cooper vs. Wicke; Cambria. Judgment affirmed.

Neubert vs. Craig; Armstrong. Judgment affirmed.

Coyle et al's. appeal; Armstrong. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellants, and decree of distribution affirmed.

Leonard vs. Parker et al.; Armstrong. Order of the Court below, ruling out the name of J. W. Parker as defendant, reversed, and the name ordered to be reinstated; and the record is remitted for that purpose, and the case to be proceeded in as it stood before the name of J. W. Parker was stricken out. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Reese et al. vs. Fry, Semple & Reynolds; Allegheny, D. C. Affirmed.

Boddebaugh vs. Huddebaugh; Westmoreland. Judgment reversed and special order made.

Williams et al.'s appeal; Venango. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

Union Petroleum Company vs. Bolivar Petroleum Company. Petition for reargument refused.

Spring vs. Smith et al. Appeal from *Nisi Prius*. Petition for reargument refused.

Campbell vs. Laughman & Bayne; Fayette. Petition for a mandamus to command John K. McDonald, Prothonotary of Fayette county, to attach certain notes of evidence to the record, for transmission to this Court. Affidavit filed, and an alternative mandamus awarded, returnable November 18th.

Koontz vs. Kilpatrick & Lyon; Allegheny, C. P. Same vs. Citizens' Oil Refining Company. Argued together by Geyer & Sairas for plaintiffs in error, and Acheson contra.

Hagerman vs. Rowland's heirs; Allegheny, D. C. Argued by Koethen and Bailey for plaintiffs in error, and Kerr and Guthrie contra.

Appeal of the Ninth Ward School District, Allegheny City; Allegheny, C. P. Appeal quashed.

O'Hara et ux. vs. Dilworth, Allegheny, C. P. Argued by Woodward for plaintiff in error.

Court adjourned until this morning.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The Troy Hill Road Improvement—The Second Ward Divided into Two Election Precincts—Reports of Committees.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, by President McIlvaine. The roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

Mr. Patterson presented a remonstrance from the citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards, against allowing the owners of an oil refinery in the Sixth ward, which was recently damaged by fire, to repair the same. Also, a resolution that the City Solicitor be instructed to join issue with the citizens who have entered legal proceedings against the company. The proceedings are brought on the ground that the company are violating the city ordinance which forbids the repairing of an oil refinery after it has been damaged by fire to the extent of twenty-five per cent. The resolution was adopted and the remonstrance received.

The following petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees: Petition from the citizens residing on North avenue, asking to be relieved of the assessment made for recurbing the avenue; remonstrance against the vacation of Buena Vista street; petition for a sewer on Ohio street; Eighth ward.

Mr. Liddle, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report accompanied with a resolution, authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in the sum of $250 for Mrs. Fisher, of the Fifth ward, for damages sustained in being delayed in the construction of a dwelling house, on account of the contract for the opening of Sheffield street having been set aside. Also for a resolution recommending the payment of certain assessments for grading and paving in front of city properties.

The report was received and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Liddle also presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$3,031 79
No. 3. Fire department	746 03
No. 4. Printing	309 59
No. 5. Streets	3,685 21
No. 6. Wharves	17 50
No. 7. Surveys	112 81
No. 9. Contingent fund	2,212 20
No. 11. Water	14
No. 12. Gas	221 25
No. 16. City property	967 17
Amount paid firemen	2,413 13
Amount paid police	3,529 98
Total	$33,422 85

The report was accepted, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several items.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, presented a report in relation to the petition from property owners on Lowrie street, asking the city to bear the expenses for the bridge recently erected across Ravine street, the Committee reported favorably and presented a resolution directing the City Engineer to make a new assessment for the grading of Lowrie street, omitting therefrom the cost of bridge and abutments, amounting to $2,750 84, and also authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of Messrs. McNaugher & Co. for said amount, the same to be paid from the Contingent Fund. The report also contained a resolution recommending the vacation of that portion of Norman street, from McKeesport's plan of lots, from Buena Vista street to the Perrysville plank road.

The reports were accompanied by the following ordinances: Ordinance for the grading and paving of Juniata, Buena Vista, Bayard, Norman, Overlook and Spruce streets and Stanton avenue. Also ordinances for lateral sewers in Manilla and Lane alley, and for the opening of Lowrie street, Schoonmaker lane, and opening an alley in McClintock's plan.

The report was received. The first resolution was passed on its first reading. The second resolution was laid over. The ordinances were read and passed finally.

Mr. Patterson also presented the report of viewers, awarding damages to James T. Simpson to the amount of $250, for the construction of the western avenue sewer through his property. The report of viewers on the opening of Morris street and Taylor avenue were also presented. Also, the report of the viewers for the opening of Hopkins alley, and a resolution confirming the report. The matter was referred back to the viewers.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented a report, stating that the committee had before them a resolution for the construction of a parking fence, but on reflection, and on account of the lateness of the season, the committee had decided not to report favorably on the same. Also, a resolution that the City Solicitor be instructed to join issue with the citizens who have entered legal proceedings against the company. The proceedings are brought on the ground that the company are violating the city ordinance which forbids the repairing of an oil refinery after it has been damaged by fire to the extent of twenty-five per cent. The resolution was adopted and the remonstrance received.

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